

United States Border Patrol (USBP) Program Decision Option (PDO)

Northern Border Surveillance Technology and Tactical Infrastructure

Is this a new Initiative? The Northern Border Surveillance Technology and Tactical Infrastructure (NBTTI) is an existing initiative comprised of multiple programs that include the Blaine, Spokane, Havre, Grand Forks, Detroit, Buffalo, Swanton, and Houlton Border Patrol Sectors.



Summary: The USBP characterizes a secure border as one of low risk, where there is a high probability of detection coupled with a high probability of interdiction. The intent of the multiple Surveillance Technology and Tactical Infrastructure programs is to provide a well-balanced approach to achieve a secure border.

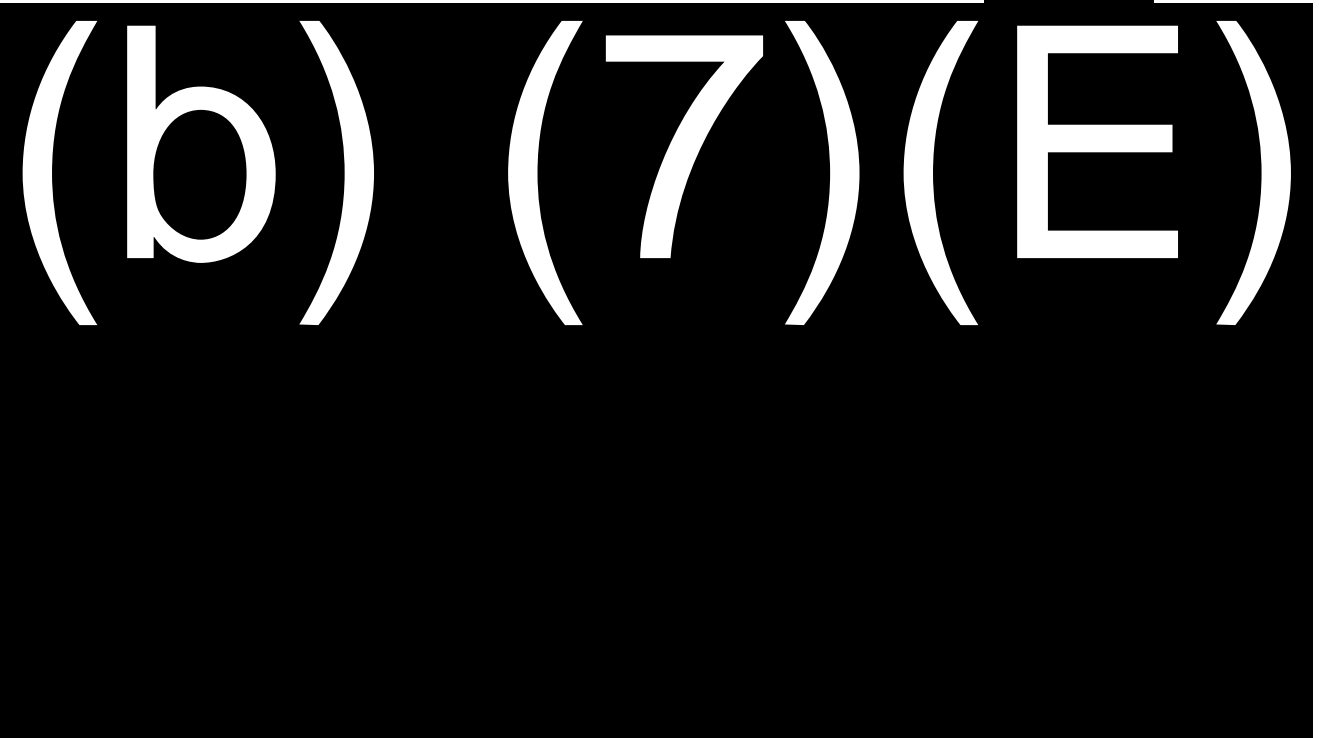
Mission/Goal: The USBP mission is to secure our Nation's border between Ports of Entry (POEs) against all threats. The goals of the NBTTI programs is to provide a well-balanced approach to achieve a secure border by increasing situational awareness.

Operational Outcome: A secure border, characterized by increased certainty of interdiction, arrest, deterrence, public safety, and officer safety, enabled by maximizing situational awareness in order to project effective and efficient capabilities.

Program Change Summary: The NBTTI will meet current USBP requirements by increasing the amount of solutions, modernizing currently deployed assets, and providing for adequate maintenance levels to sustain maximum effectiveness.

Program Requirements and Justifications:

Based on 2015 and 2016 capability gap analysis it has been determined that (b) (7)(E)



The table below indicates which capability gaps exist in each sector along the Northern Border:

	HOULTON	SWANTON	BUFFALO	DETROIT	GRAND FORKS	HAVRE	SPOKANE	BLAINE
(b) (7)(E)								
(b) (7)(E)								
RESPONSE AND MOBILITY								
(b) (7)(E)								
PHYSICAL SECURITY AND AGENT SAFETY								
(b) (7)(E)								

Enablers (materiel and non-materiel solutions):

Solutions may take the form of either materiel or non-materiel investments. This PDO identifies both, but specifically highlights materiel solutions (within the tables below) and the capability gap(s) they address. Investment costs will be identified where possible.

The following tables map surveillance technology and tactical infrastructure to specific capability gaps:

(b) (7)(E)
(b) (7)(E)

	Fence
	Access Roads
RESPONSE AND MOBILITY	
(b) (7)(E)	

(b) (7)(E)

(b) (7)(E)

Deployments and funding estimates for above listed solutions:

Summary of Northern Border Surveillance Technology, including costs:

Northern Border							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*(b) (7)(E) distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Deployments and funding estimates by Sector:

Blaine Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Spokane Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Havre Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Grand Forks Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Detroit Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Buffalo Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Swanton Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

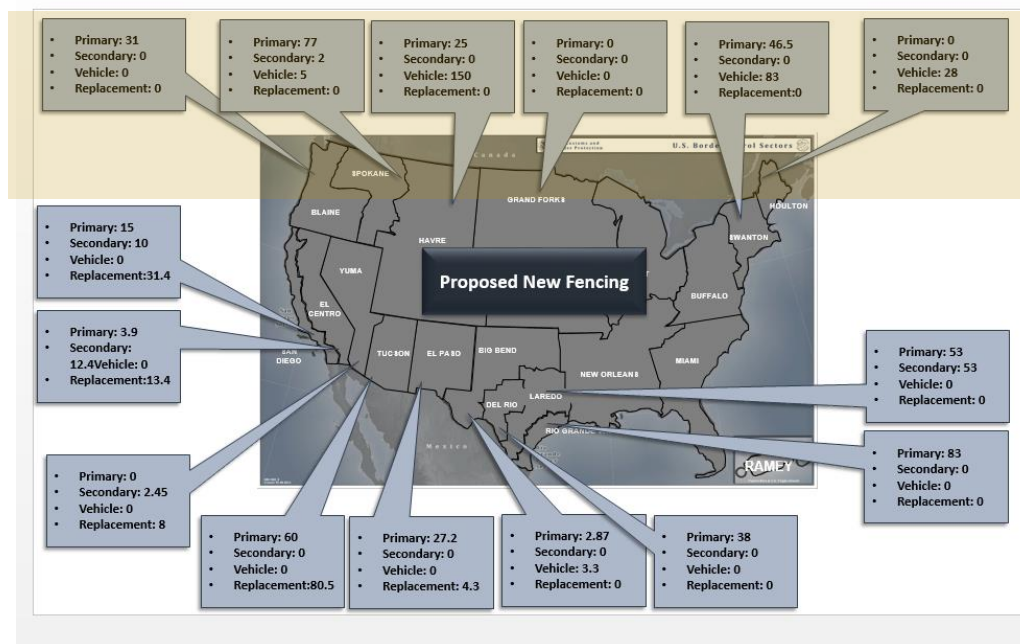
Houlton Sector							
Technology	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ops Support	PC&I Per Year
(b) (7)(E)							
TOTAL COST						TBD	TBD

*--SUAS distribution across sectors is to be determined.

Summary of Northern Border Tactical Infrastructure, including costs:

Fence

	Existing Vehicle Fence	New Miles	Acquisition Cost	Existing Primary Pedestrian Fence	New Miles	Acquisition Cost	Fence Replacement Miles	Acquisition Cost	Existing Secondary Fence	New Miles	Acquisition Cost	Existing Tertiary Fence
BLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.00	217.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
SPW	0.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	77.00	539.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	2.00	6.00	0.0
HVM	0.0	150.0	300.0	0.0	25.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
GfN	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
DTM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
BUN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
SWB	0.0	83.0	166.0	0.0	46.50	325.50	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
HLT	0.0	28.0	56.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0



Roads

	Existing All Weather Roads	New Road Construction	Cost	Road Repair**	Cost
BLW	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
SPW	0.0	128.0	345.60	56.0	19.60
HVM	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
GfN	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
DTM	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
BUN	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
SWB	0.0	200.0	540.00	0.0	0.00
HLT	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00

**--Existing roads (ex. patrol roads)

Solution Categories (b) (7)(E)	
(b) (7)(E)	With increased NTTI, principles that guide how operations are conducted may have to be revised or created
	Current operational structure (b) (7)(E) may need to be adjusted to incorporate new and improved assets
	Funding and staffing will be required for a significant increase in advanced training to meet usage requirements of materiel solutions
	See above technology and infrastructure tables
	Cadre of leadership will have to be provided with clear mission direction and end state to successfully manage increase in capabilities
	Current staff may not exist for some of the listed solutions. An estimated 15% of funds will be needed for staffing to support NTTI programs
	Real property will have to be increased to accommodate the increase in staffing and materiel solutions
Regulations, Authorities, Grants and Standards	Federal, State, Tribal, and Local legislative language may have to be amended or created to accommodate program expansion or creation
Interoperability/ Partnerships	Involvement of stakeholders (e.g. public, private, NGO, etc.) will have to increase

The justification for further investment in systems and programs mentioned throughout this document is rooted in USBP's mission to protect the United States by reducing the likelihood that dangerous people and capabilities enter within its borders. The systems and programs cited outside of the (b) (7)(E) framework are a mix of new and replacement materiels. The U.S. Border Patrol strives to ensure that Border Patrol Agents are provided the latest technology to ensure mission achievement and increase officer safety. It is realistic to expect that the adversary will prevail, agent safety will decline, and the public will become less safe without the materiels requested in this document.

Potential for negative mission impact will remain high should critical capability gaps not be mitigated. The USBP must constantly adjust to confront an agile, well-funded and ever adaptive threat,

Without investment, USBP anticipates the following repercussions:

1. Agents will not have the benefit of understanding who and/or what they are about to encounter.
2. Agents will lack critical information that could enable them to successfully and safely interdict criminal activities.
3. Agents will lack the ability to respond in a timely manner to law enforcement events.
4. Agents will not be able to communicate with other agents and/or other first responders at critical moments.
5. Agents will lack the ability to prosecute criminals due to lack of evidence.
6. Agents will be forced to use outdated and obsolete equipment against a modern foe.
7. Agents will drive on poorly maintained roads increasing response times and risk for injury.
8. TCOs will continue to have the confidence, time, and space to conduct illicit activity at their tactical advantage and convenience.
9. TCO's will continue be able to exploit surveillance gaps where the USBP does not have situational awareness.

Point of Contact: